They Are Steadily Gaining in Popu-As the season advances the rough faced goods gain in popularity, and everything has a rough appearance. Smooth cloths, so long in fashion, are gently pushed aside by the curly, or, as most people have it, the Kyrle cloth, in several varieties. The boucle surface made its appearance in the spring in summer goods, and found such favor that manufacturers adopted the hint, and have turned out large and small curls on | ing in this way. - Indiana Farmer. their winter goods, in broad and narrow stripes, in irregular powderings, and in definite designs. The effect is good both in black and colors. Some of the leading dressmakers are making up gowns of boucle or curly woolen canvas, in broad, alternate stripes, such as cinnamon and dark blue, with little curls of cinnamon wool all over, dark-blue velvet high collar, cuffs or vest. Also in plum color or dark spinach-green, with different colored stripes, with a row of curls running down the latter. Velvet the top, and before marking it off put stripes on this rough surface are most fashionable, some being about three inches wide, and of either harmonizing or contrasting colors. Astrakhan cloth is a novelty, and can be had in all rich shades. It resembles a rough surface or woolen serge, and is light in weight, semi-transparent and warm. It is made up with velvet, usually inserted as side

Tailor-made suits have lost none of their popularity. One made of black and white with tiny stripes, has a bodice which appears as if welded to the figure; the side-seams are completely cross-cut. Down the front on both sides are some narrow rows of black and white braid. sleeves simply fastened with three buttons upon the outside of the arm. The basque is an all-round one, with only sufficient spring at the back for the tournure, but no plaits whatever. The skirt falls in long box plaits, a slight puffing in the tunic at the back. Al-though severely plain, this is a most

a hairy appearance are new and popu-

stylish gewn. With tailor-made dresses, the long banished cuffs and collars of linen have been restored to favor. Now, fortunately, this spotless lingerie is preferred to all the frivolous and unbecoming fripperies which have superseded it for the last year. The straight bands of doubled limen an inch and a quarter high are the most popular to wear with the extremely high military collars now fashionable. The linen band is sewed to a band and collarette of muslin, to keep it in place; the collarette should fit smoothly on the shoulders and should be worn inside the high corset cover to prevent the latter being soiled .- Godey's Lady's

A WAR INCIDENT.

Now a Confederate Cruiser Was Captured Captain William Dillon, a Western sliced sweet apples. Add a cup steamboat man, tells the following incident, as occurring in 1864, to a re-

"The whole history has get to be written yet. None of those little incidents that make up the story have been told until lately. The funniest thing that happened, to my knowledge, has never been in print. It was the capture by a company of Hoosier infantry of a man-of-war which the whole American mayy couldn't take. That sounds funny, but it is true. The man-of-war Fox had cluded capture for a long time, though vessel after vessel and squadron after squadron had engaged her in fights, chased her, and hunted her all down

slong the coast. "One day in 1864 she put into a little bay surrounded by the rebel lines to take on fuel. A company of darkies had been hauling sugar cane back into the country, and the large carts were being driven back with only a little loose folder and stuff in the bottoms, when Captain Booe, commander of a company in the Twenty-first Indiana Infantry, met the train a few miles outside the Confederate lines. The soldiers piled into the carts and made the darkes drive them through the lines down to

Then the soldiers sprang out of the carts and dashed aboard. She was captared without a shot being fired. Ceptain Booe placed the crew in castody and made them run the vessel round into the Mississippi River, where she was turned over to the naval authorities. A vessel hailed the Fex on the voyage round, but Captain Booe thought he could out-sail her, and ordered all steam on. The other ship fired a shell, and it burst pretty near the Fox. Then Booe hove to, but he refused to surrender the prize until she was safe in the Mississippi. Up to 1873, when I saw Captain Booe, his men had not received a penny for that capture. If a naval force had made it they would have divided up a good-sized fortune, but the laws did not contemplate naval engagements by

Fencing in the Russian Army.

the infantry, and there was no provision to cover the case."—Wheeling Intelli-

A regular system of fencing practice and gymnastics has just been introduced into the Bussian army, beginning with the Guards in St. Petersburg. Hitherto a mulch. My own experience is, that gymnasties have been taught, if at all, the same amount of manure does more in a very irregular fashion, and on a every small scale. Previous to the Crithe least idea of anything like physical training beyond his ordinary drill, and up to the present day among Russians generally, although they have their schools, or gymnasia, which exercise the young mind almost to imbecility, there is not yet the faintest notion of the necessity of any physical exercise. Whatever the Russians may be they are at ever the Russians may be, they are at least not athletes, and the want of muscle has often been sadly felt. Indeed, one of their own countrymen has called them "a jelly people."—N. Y. Post.

A Story of Saladin.

In an Eastern land an eccentric man gave up all worldly concerns, and went to live the life of a hermit in the woods. But to so happened that rats were number ous in the woods, so he had cat. The cat required the house, a maid had to be ened. To provide company for the
d, a few more houses had to be
t, and people invited to live in
line. In this manner a town sprang
The maid said: "The further we be re-plowed and re-stocked. Now to go from the world and its cares more they multiply." -- Golden

HOME AND FARM.

-Some farmers are trying to console themselves with the idea that rotten potatoes left on the ground will be worth considerable as manure. The idea is fallacious. The potato is mainly carbon and has very little manurial value. -N. Y. Herald.

-Corn Meal to Milch Cows: Do not be deceived into feeding corn-meal to milch cows. Fed freely it at first increases the milk flow, but soon goes to fat and lessens the milk. Many a valuable cow has been injured by over-feed-

-To kill the Canada thistle take a knife and cut the heart out of them as soon as they make their appearance in the spring, and fill up the vacancy with salt, then take your foot and press it down solid and cover it up, and that will be the end of the Canadian thistle. -Nut Cake: One cup butter, two

cups sugar, four eggs, one cup milk, two teaspoons baking powder, sifted through with three cups flour, one and rows of English walnut meat (broken in halves) across on every slice. - Boston

-Wash for Blotches on the Face: Take dried (unmanufactured) tobacco leaves, half an ounce; pour on a pint of boiling water; let stand for one hour; then strain, and add to it thirty drops of creosote. With this infusion wet the parts panels or revers, waistcoat, collar and cuffs. Rough-surfaced homespuns with frequently throughout the day, and at night moisten cloths or cotton in it and lay upon the parts affected .- Toledo

> -It is claimed that two per cent. of a horse's weight of good nourishing food is all that he should be fed a day. By this rule a horse weighing 1,500 pounds should receive thirty pounds of food. So says the Live Stock Record, but it must be considered that something depends upon the amount of labor performed, as well as the digestive capacity and appetite of the animal.-Troy

> -A Nice Tea Dish: Make a short sweetened pie crust, roll thin and partly bake in sheets. Before it is quite done take from the oven, cut in squares of four inches or so, take up two diagonal corners and pinch together, which makes them basket-shaped, now fill with whipped cream or white of egg, or both, well sweetened and flavored, and return to the oven for a few minutes. - Albany Journal.

—Pumpkin Soup: Take three pounds of pumpkin; peel it and cut it into small pieces. Put it in a saucepan with water enough to cover it, adding a little salt; boil gently until it is soft, drain it and pass it through a fine colander, for it must not be watery. Put three pints of milk in a stewpan and mix with it the strained pumpkin; let it come to a boil; add a very little white sugar and salt and pepper to taste, and serve. - Boston Budget.

-Apple Indian Pudding: Into one quart of boiling milk stir a cup of corn-meal. Into this stir a quart molasses and a teaspoonful of salt. Mix all together well. When ready to put into the oven, add two quarts of milk. Pour into a large, buttered pudding dish or pan, and bake slowly four hours. When cold, a clear, ambercolored jelly will be formed throughout the pudding; the apples will be of dark, rich brown; altogether a most delicious dish .- The Household.

NEWLY SEEDED LAND.

Should It Be Manured or Not ?-An Old

Question Revived. For the last twenty years there has been much said and written about manuring. Fertilizers are now having a boom on some lands, and in some seasons they work wonders the same season, while in other seasons they do no good, in some cases being a positive injury. Their cost usually exceeds their value. I heard one man report at an agricultural meeting, that he had used sixty thousand dollars worth of fertilizers in his life, and one-half of the money was thrown away. I am not blaming the manufacturer, for good, substantial, honest farmers are making their own fertilizers, and have published the wholesale price of the ingredients used, and it would seem that there is but a small margin for the manufacturer. The best crop a farmer can raise is

manure, for home-made manure is the key note to successful farming; but when we have the manure made, we must use practical sense in its distribution. One man says it is common sense to bury manure eight inches under ground with a three horse plow. and another says it is common sense to put it on the surface where the grass roots can get hold of it. and both are looking for the same result. Manuring meadows the last five years or more, especially old turf-bound meadows, has been risky business. It is not so with newly seeded fields that have become hard or turf-bound. If we would manure thoroughly after the first erop of grass is taken off, I think we would see better results. My observation has been, that where hay is a specialty, and manure plenty, the newly seeded mowings have been manured heavily after the first crop of grass was taken off. The application of manure at that time serves two purposes-the solution finds the grass roots more readily while the ground is open and porous, and seemingly does double the good that it would en turf; and it also operates as

good when a part is applied before seed-ing down, and a part after the first crop

A few years since I plowed up a runout meadow, manured heavily and planted with corn. I hired a new man to cart manure, and told him to begin to spread where the other man deft off; but instead of that he put one load on top of where another had been spread. The soil was good yellow loam, and the corn grew very large and hadly suckered. The next year it was planted with potatoes. Where the two lowls of manure were put, the potatoes where a treble yield, and most of them were rotten. (Very few rotten ones anywhere else in the field.) The next year it was sowed to oats and stocked down, the oats lodging. The grass grew three or four years very large, but the field soon turfed over so thick that the grass grew short, and this year it was not over four inches high, but thick, while the rest of the meadow was a fair height, but thin-ner, yielding, however, double the grass of required tending, so a cow- I am satisfied that had the extra load of as employed. Then the boy re- manure been saved and applied when the seeding was new, the result would a house to live in, so a the seeding was new, the result would was built for him. To look have been more satisfactory. Some hay be re-plowed and re-stocked. Now which is best? The farmer needs judgment as well as experiment.—Cor.

Country Gentleman.

READING FOR THE YOUNG.

HE KNOWS. Tis just as true
That what you de
Old Santa Claus
He knows; because
He knew about My running out To slide, that night. It was not right.

Momms said No: but I forgot.
And in the morning—oh! guess what?
My stockings were as thin and straight
As when I hung them by the grate.

"I looked inside—
And, how I cried!—
I found a whip,
And on a slip
Of paper, this:
'My little Miss
You should obey
Manma alway: Manma alway;
But if you're tempted yet again
I truly hope you will refrain
Or pause, my little maid—oh! pause,
And think upon Old Santa Claus.

" And then- P. S. My little Bess, Now put your hand Behind the stand, And when I did I found there, hid, Of stockings, where
He'd filled them full. Oh! dear! Such fun!

With every kind of lovely thing. I was so glad I had to sing. " And in the toe I found, you know, Another note Old Santa wrote; The very best You ever guessed, I read and read. Hear what it said: All this is for my little friend Who minds Mamma, and does no end Of kind and pleasant deeds;

All knots and bobs and overrun

Does not forget, but always heeds." Quite as I say? And, any way, I think we should Be very good. Not just because Old Santa Claus Knows all the things we ever do,

And gives us pretty presents, too, But 'coz it's right, I do believe. And so does my big brother, Steve." -Lizzie Burt, in N. Y. Independent.

BY WAY OF THE REGISTER. How Santa Claus Found His Way into the Hillscombe Parlor.

What is Christmas without Santa Claus? It looked very much as if Jack and Effie Hillscombe were soon to find out what such a Christmas would be; for it was already Christmas Eve, and the house where the two children lived was filled with the usual good cheer, and all the bustle of preparing for the

Papa Hillscombe sat in the big armchair putting on his slippers, and doing his best to imagine himself before the great log-fire he had known so well as a boy; for there were no grates in the Hillscombe house. Jack and Effie lived in a city where, at the time of my story, very few families had open fire-places in their houses; and little Effie had asked her papa, as she kissed him good-night: "Why, papa, how is Santa Claus goin' to det in when there puzzled Papa Hillscombe, but he told the children that Santa Claus would find his way in, and that it would be

all right in the morning.

But after the children had gone to bed a queer look came over their papa's good-natured face, and it was plainly to be seen that he was thinking of little Effie's question.

It happened, too, that the children were not satisfied with the answer he had given them; and while papa was locking up the house for the night, and attending to the furnace, they were still exchanging opinions on this weighty subject from their little cots. Suddenly Jack sat bolt upright. He had an idea! And in another moment he had toppled out of bed and made his

way on tip-toe to Effie's cot. A whispered consultation followed. and in a few minutes later both little cots were deserted, and two tiny white figures were creeping noiselessly down

the staircase. All the doors were locked and all the windows closed, and papa was just shutting the iron door of the great furnace in the cellar, when he was startled by voices which seemed to come from the furnace itself. For a moment he amused himself with the fancy that Santa Claus was really making his way in by the furnace; then he thought he might have left a door unlocked.

The thoughts of Santa Claus or other less welcome visitors were, however, soon forgotten when he heard the sound of children's voices, and found that it was Jack and Effie who were talking. Papa opened the furnace door again and listened.

They were evidently talking near the register, for what they said was plainly heard through the furnace-pipe by Papa Hillscombe. Jack was say-

"O Effie! how can Santa Claus ever bwing my big sled through the wegis-

"Or my doll's house?" said Effie. There was a pause, then Jack exclaimed, triumphantly: "I know! let's take the top off." said Effie, "we're not bid "But."

enough." "Oh! you're only a dirl; I can do it." Then followed quite a struggle be-tween Jack and the "wegister," but it was only after the "dirl" had come to his aid that Jack was able to lift the iron plate; and then papa heard her say, in a solemn tone: "Do you fink, Jack, he could det a doll's house through dat?"

"Oh, Santa Claus can do anything!" was Jack's comforting reply. The two little people were on their knees, peering intently down the dark opening, when suddenly they were startled by a voice, which seemed to come up through the hole in the floor. The voice said:

"It's time little children were in bed! Sante Claus can't bring his presents till everybody is fast asleep!"
The children could not tell the voice

as it came up through the pipe, and with a cry of "He's tumming! Santa Claus is tumming!" two little figures in white scampered up-stairs and back

The next morning (as bright a Christmas Day as ever dawned) found two little figures, not in white this time, standing over a pile of pretty presents heaped up around the register; among which might be seen a brightly-painted sleigh with "Effic and Jack," in big gold letters, on the side, and a wonder-ful three-story doll's house; and sack was exclaiming in triumph: "Didn't I tell you Santa Claus could do any-

So Santa Claus cam combe parlor, after all, and it was Effic and Jack who settled for themselves the difficult question of how he was to get in.—St. Nicholas.

A GENUINE SPIDER STORY.

There must be some insect lovers among the Tribune "Young Folks," and I want to tell them of a curious fact about spiders.

porch enjoying the early morning, I noticed two beautiful spider webs

Some days since, while sitting on the

among the vines. I have been fond of watching spiders ever since I was a very little girl, incited thereto by my father having taken me into the garden and shown me a large, brilliantly colored fellow that had made his web in a current bush, and desiring me not to meddle with it. I have been interested in them, and bees and ants as -ell, ever since, and have watched them for a great many minutes at a

While looking, all at once I saw one of the spiders run from the center of the web drawing two threads together as he went; he unfastened the end and went back rolling up the thread; then he took the next two threads extending from the center, once doubling part of the web as I have seen the sails of a ship furled; this continued until the whole web was folded into a tiny packet, when he took it between his forelegs and bid himself under a leaf. Then I turned my attention to the other, and in a short time this performance was repeated, and he too went to his re-

As much as I have watched these insects I never saw anything of this kind before, nor have I ever read of such a thing. Several times during the morn-ing I saw the spiders each under his chosen leaf and the next morning there were two webs as before. This time I couldn't watch the folding, but after breakfast I came out to look for them and they were both gone. The third morning there were two webs, and I saw one folded and after a time returned and found the other gone. This has been repeated nearly if not every day since until to-day, when there were seen them folded every day, but I have seen them spread and returning after a time found no trace of them. There is no one to disturb them and the work has been done by the curious little owner itself.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE BOOS-KE-TAN.

An Interesting Ceremony Held Annually by Creek Indians. The Creek Indians of the Hickory Ground town or neighborhood held their annual "bos-ke-tan" last week. This is commonly called "busk," and is the occasion when all the Indians of a certain section, under a local chief, meet for the purpose of taking their 'possan," or black drink. The ground is selected by the town chief near some running stream, and a brush shed is constructed in the form of a cross, one end to the north, one to the south, and the others to the east and west. The chief occupies the west end, and his subordinate officials the ends to the other points of the compass. After everything is got in readiness, a committee is appointed to go out and bring

in four round logs, which are placed

arbor, the outer ends pointing to the

Fire is produced by friction, which is then placed in the center of this cross. It is estimated with a slow fire these logs will last four days, the usual length of the busk. After the black drink is made the women, who are fasting, dance around the fire, and from twelve o'clock to the middle of the afternoon take draughts of the medicine, which is a powerful emetic, and also wash their faces hands and feet with it. When the women all get through the men join them, and they dance all night, the women wearing terrapin shells filled with gravel bound together, with buckskin thongs fastened to their legs or ankles, which rattle and aid in keeptogether in the center. the women wearing terrapin shells filled with gravel bound together, with buckskin thongs fastened to their legs or ankles, which rattle and aid in keeping time in the dance. They sing their peculiar songs, interspersed with yells by the men, and it is wonderful the amount of labor that is endured during these exercises. The women are tastefully and brilliantly dressed and decorated with their finest clothes, ribbons, and ornaments. The next day the men go through pretty much the same cere-

monies, and take their medicine. After this, on the third day, the women bring the children, who are made to drink. They are washed in it, scratched on the arms and legs with a scratcher of many points, so that the medicine can the sooner penetrate. These scratches are usually made of gartish teeth, or, in the absence of those, they are made by sticking numerous pins through a feather. After each class get through with their duties of drinking and dancing they are permitted to go to the stream and bathe, when they can return to the camp and partake of food and prepare for the dance at night. During all these ceremonies the women occupy one camp

and the men another.

On the fourth day the ashes are all cleaned up and each participant sprinkles some of it on himself; the fire is renewed, and then begins the final dance. The men all come in with sticks, in the ends of which are inserted four white feathers. With these they keep time in all sorts of motion during the dance. All this is the ceremony that has to be gone through before any of the members are allowed to eat green corn, and is, properly speaking,

the green-corn dance. In some towns of old standing these ceremonies are kept up eight days with much formality and strictness. In Tookabatcha town there now exist brass plates that have been handed down from one generation to another, probably for hundreds of years. They are now in possession of old Captain Tookabatcha Hajo, one of the finest-looking old Indians I have ever met, and is said to be one of the best men throughout the territory. These meetings are not altogether for the purpose of taking medicine, but are productive of much good. The chiefs of these clans take occasion to call together all young men, and explain to them the aws of the country, and exhort them to be obedient to those laws, to maintain friendship among themselves and neighbors, and all return thanks for the blessings of the past year, and ask the Great Spirit to continue for the year to come.-Topeka (Kan.) Commonwealth.

-Among the last inventions reported free Australia is a machine for producing min-storms. It is intended to force rain supply from the clouds a charge of dynamite attached it. The balloon is to be sent into the clouds, and when there, the dynamite is to be fired by a wire connecting it with the earth. A trial of this novel contrivance is to be given upon the dry district of New South Wales, and dry district o How This Curious Insect Polds up Its | the result is looked forward to with inest by some of the residents of that cony.

-There is in

servatory a

ORCHIDS.

There was recently, in New York, great sale of orchids belonging to the estate of Mrs. Morgan, who is said to have paid two hundred thousand dollars for this one variety of flowering plants. The sale realized some seventy thousand dollars, and it showed that there exists a class of rich people who are willing to give large sums of money for this particular variety of plant. Indeed, the moderr world is divided up into groups of people who set high value upon cer-tain articles. Rare old books are the lunacy of one set, old pictures of another, bric-a-brac of a third. Then horses and dogs, rare specimens of birds, etc., have their admirers. One hundred and fifty years ago raged what was known as the tulip mania. Certain wealthy people developed a craze for tulips, and the competition ad-vanced the price of these plants to abnormal figures. But the hunger was then satisfied. And so it probably will be with orchids. A reasonable taste for flowers is commendable, and many a oung lady who now spends many hours learning how to play the piano very badly would be much better employed in studying botany and seeking out the mysteries and marvels of plant life .-Demorest's Magazine.

The Snail as a Barometer

A correspondent of a Western journal says there is no surer way of predicting a change in the weather than by observing the habits of the snail. They do not drink, but imbibe moisture during no more webs to be seen. I have not a rain and exude it afterward. The ania rain. The tree snail, as it is called, sheltered side of a leaf, but if a short rain, on the outside. Then there are other species that before a rain are yelfore a storm.

> -A fish was pumped out of a mine at Combstone, Arizona, recently. It was perfectly blind, having no signs of even udimentary eyes.

A Noted Ladies' Seminary. In no institution of learning in the coun try is a more complete education given than in the celebrated Notre Dame, near Baltimore, Maryland. The Sisters in charge say they find that Red Star Cough Cure successfully removes all colds and throat troubles among their pupils. It is absolutely free from poison, and costs but twenty-five cents

WINTER is a trying season for hogs is Chicago.—Lowell Citizen.

Interview with Mr. Wilson Soule, a Large Representative Advertiser, as to Its Ben-

with ceremony in the center of the four cardinal points, but all touching [From the New Haver (Conn.) Sunday Union,

next year the expenditure was slightly in-creased, as also the sales. They argue from this that nothing but simon pure newspaper ad-vertising, judiciously and thoroughly applied, is the sure road to success.

Ir is a dull season when the mountain guide doesn't make ascent.

The Poor Little Ones.

We often see children with red eruptions on face and hands, rough, scaly skin and often sores on the head. These things indi-cate a depraved condition of the blood. In cate a depraved condition of the blood. In
the growing period, children have need of
pure blood by which to build up strong and
healthy bodies. If Dr. Pierce's "Golden
Medical Discovery" is given, the blood is
purged of its bad elements, and the child's
development will be healthy, and as it
should be. Scrofulous affections, rickets,
fever-sores, hip-joint disease or other grave
maladies and suffering are sure to result
from neglect and lack of proper attention
to such cases.

AUCTIONEERS have a nod way of receiving

bids .- N. O. Picayune. THE best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c. "An artist in black"-A designing widow

MILD, soothing and healing is Dr. Sage's A PUSHING young man-The scene shifter.

Is afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 2x. Our at the elbows—The tramp's coat and stovepipe.—N. Y. Journal.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute, 25c. Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. German Corn Remover kills Corns & Bunions.

THE MARKETS. New York, December 14, 1885. ative Steers.....\$ 4 00 6 5 85

COTTON-Middling	9%@ 93
FLOUR-Good to Choice	8 95 @ 5 50
WHEAT-No. 2 Red	@ 95
CORN-No. 2	51140 54
OATS-Western Mixed	35 @ 38
PORK-Standard Mess	9 75 @ 10 25
ST. LOUIS.	
COTTON-Middling	8%0 83
BEEVES-Good to Heavy	4 50 @ 5 25
Fair to Medium	4 15 @ 4 40
HOGS-Common to Select	3 50 @ 3 85
SHEEP-Fair to Choice	
FLOUR-XXA to Choice	3 15 @ 3 85
WHEAT-No. 2 Red Winter	93 6 934
No.3 " "	8914 4 90
CORN-No. 2 Mixed	@ 335
OATS-No. 2	2814 6 2814
RYE-No. 2	57 @ 59
TOBACCO-Lugs	3 00 @ 8 50
Leaf-Medium	6 00 @ 8 00
HAY-Choice Timothy	12 00 @ 13 00
BUTTER-Choice Dairy	20 @ 24
EGGS-Fresh	@ 19
PORK-New Mess	& 10 00
BACON-Clear Rib	5%@ 5%
LARD-Prime Steam	5%9 6
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE-Shipping	3 75 @ 5 50
HOGS-Good to Choice	3 75 @ 3 95
SHEEP-Good to Choice	2 25 9 4 00
FLOUR_Winter	450 @ 500

FLOUR—Winter. 4 50 @
FLOUR—Winter. 4 50 @
Patents. 4 75 @
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring 86 @
MO. 2 Red 9
GORN—No. 2 @
OATS—No. 2
PORK—New Mess. 9 871/46 COTTON-Middling...... LOUISVII-LE.

The Fashionable Craze Among Wealthy

A Help to Good Digestion.

In the British Medical Journal Dr. W. Roberts, of England, discusses the effect of liquors, tea, coffee and cocoa on digestion. All of them retard the chemical processes, but most of them stimulate the glandular activity and muscular contractions. Distilled spirits retard the salivary or peptic digestion but slightly when sparingly used.

Wines were found to be highly injurious to salivary digestion. On paptic digestion all wines exert a retarding influence. They stimulate the glandular and muscular activity of the stomach. Effervescent wines exert the greatest amount of good with the least harm to digestion. When one's digestion is out of order everything goes awry, unless, as in the case of T. T. Seals, of Bellaire, Ohio, who had had bad dyspepsia for seven years, the digestive apparatus is kept in apple-pie eating order by Warner's Tippecanoe, the best appetite producer and regulator in the world.

Tea, even in minute quantities, completely paralyzes the action of the saliv. The tannin in strong tea is injurious. Weak tea should be used, if at all. Strong coffee and cocoa are also injurious if used in excess.—The Cosmopolitan.

-A wart taken from a man's hand and transferred to a dog by a St. Louis surgeon, is growing nicely in its new quarters.—St. Paul Post.

The Value of the Percheron Stud Book of France.

It contains the pedigrees and brief

descriptions of about five thousand of the best bred Percherons, and none but the produce of recorded sire and of some of its ancestors." From this alone the most obtuse mind will readily perceive that a knowledge of those ancestors is as necessary to the successful breeder as the perfection of the animal himself. Stud books are histomal is never seen abroad except before ries of the individuals of a breed, and are, therefore, the only means by which two days before rain will climb up the the value of any animal for breeding stems of plants, and, if the rain is going purposes can be measured; while the to be a hard and long one, will get on the worth of animals of unknown ancestry, however fine they may be, individually, can only be ascertained by experiment. This is the reason why animals of estween the horns and ending with the mand higher prices. In this advanced juncture of the tail, appear a few days age of scientific breeding any person attempting to disparage the value of pedigrees, or opposing improvement through the means of stud books, must be actuated by selfish motives and should be regarded with suspicion.

> -Philadel hia contains more dwelling houses wied by their occupants than any other city in the country, beating New York by 20,000.—Philadelphia Press.

> > A Lovely Complexion.

s known.

"What a lovely complexion," we often hear persons say. "I wonder what she does for it!" In every case the purity and real loveliness of the complexion depends upon the blood. Those who have sallow. otchy faces may make their skin smooth and healthy by taking enough of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" to dvive out the humors lurking in the system.

SURE.

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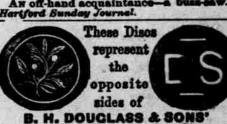
A WONDERFUL OPERATION. Two New Pupils Formed for a Blind

Girl's Eyes.

[Cincinnati Special.]

Dr. G. C. McDermott has performed two operations on a patient's eyes this week that are considered marvelous by those who have a knowledge of the subject. The dam are now eligible to entry. Every patient is a little girl from Lebanon, Ohio, one is familiar with the old breeding who is now with her mother at 53 West axiom, "Like begets like or the likeness Seventh street. Her name is Mary Margaret Reardon, and her father is an employe of the I., B. & W. Railroad. She is eleven years old, and has been almost totally blind since birth, being afflicted with what is known as congenital cataracts. The center of each pupil had a cat-aract, and she could only see dimly from the circle around the cataract. As her mother said, she could see dark objects moving, but could not distinguish a horse or cow from a train of cars. She had received an education such as is given to the blind, and can read very well the raised letters which are used for the sightless. Her parents had been anxious to low, after blue. In other snails deep indentations, beginning at the head beto prominent specialists, who would not guarantee that they could do her any good. Within the last few weeks Dr. McDermott has been treating her, and Tuesday last he made an operation on the left eye. He did not attempt to remove the cataract, but made an incision There are many horses being imported in the lower part of the eye, and from France, of whose origin nothing formed a new pupil. He then bandaged the eye, and found yesterday that it had entirely healed up without inflammation. He therefore repeated the operation on the right eye yesterday afternoon. The little girl, who had a fine, intelligent face and pretty golden hair, was startled when the bandage was removed yesterday morning from the first eye operated on, and declared that things. looked strange to her. She took no anesthetic while the operation was performed, and never flinched or cried. The ctor save that for a few days his will have to wear a bandage, and after that she will begin to see, and in a few

weeks be able to read common type.



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